

Commercial

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TO FLOCK
ALL ALONEAnglican Church
Dedication
Plans.MR. MACKINTOSH
NOT TO ATTENDSecond Congregation Men and
Women Decide to Have Noth-
ing to Do With it.

When the Cathedral of St. Andrew is consecrated next Sunday there will be no official representative on the part of the Second Congregation. The Rev. V. H. Kitchin, for the cathedral congregation, as it has been reconstructed, invited the Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, pastor of the Second Congregation, to be present, and offered him a seat in the choir for the occasion; but the minister is ill, and will not be able to attend the ceremony, in all probability.

The latest phase of the Anglican church pillage will do much to cause feeling between the factions of the body. The allegation has been made that Mr. Kitchin, in his zeal to have the ceremony all the more impressive, approached several members of the choir of the Second Congregation and requested their assistance with the music on the occasion. The fact that the invitation from the junior priest to the choir had passed was used with the intention of an acceptance, which caused some of the members of the Second choir to withdraw. It is said, as soon as the entire facts were laid before the directors.

The work of preparing the new flooring for the choir of the cathedral is now almost complete, and the entire change will have been made before the services of Sunday. These include the raising of the level of the floor and the removal of the altar and the choir stalls.

The discussion of the coming of Bishop Nichols, and the talk of the appointment of Mr. Mackintosh as resident bishop, has been warm since the arrival of the news that some of the American bishops have been considering the matter. The members of the Second Congregation have long held that there was still a knife out for Mackintosh, but it was not until the issue of the bishop's secular organ, the Independent, yesterday, that the facts became known. The extract is as follows:

"The gossip as to a successor to the Rev. of the Honolulu bishopric can never come about if the report that the Rev. Alexander Mackintosh is a likely candidate. He may be, but from other sources it is learned that he is not likely, nor is he a probable or a possible candidate for the vacancy. The Independent has been given to understand that Bishop Willis made it as one of the conditions of his resignation that a local man should succeed him, and which was duly accepted and agreed to by the House of Bishops. Now, on the face of this condition, will it be possible and probable for the President Bishop to nominate and appoint a local man? A local man can never settle matters satisfactorily, but an outsider may."

NO CHANGE IN
GOVERNORSHIPJames B. Castle Says That the
Present Incumbent Will
Stay.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.—Former Hawaiian Commissioner J. B. Castle says President Roosevelt will not remove Governor Sanford B. Dole from office.

"The President will require that the charges against Mr. Dole be substantiated before he puts Samuel Parker in his place, and that cannot be done," declared Mr. Castle yesterday at the Editorium Hotel. "In fact, even if charges were proved, the President would probably take no action, for he is likely to be inspired by factionalism."

"Because a Governor refuses to extend the time in which legislators may pass and thus waste public funds, when they have purposely dawdled over measures which should have been passed, they rise in a body and de-

clare he is depriving them of their constitutional rights.

"Mr. Dole has been right and unimpeachable, but the spoilsman who want his place will not let the native believe this. It is these spoilsmen who are keeping the bitterness alive, and I am in a position to know that Roosevelt fully understands this."

Mr. Castle has been in the East on business in connection with the Hawaiian sugar industry, and is now on his way back to the Islands.

Seeking Submerged Treasure.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—A cable to the Sun from London says: The Parliamentary correspondent of the Daily Mail says that several members of Parliament have formed a syndicate to recover jewels and gold in the sacred lake in Colombia, Central America, which is formed in the crater of an extinct volcano close to the emerald mines. Humboldt speaks of emeralds deposited in this lake worth billions of pounds, and Indians continue to find stones and gold by the water's edge after the storms. The Spaniards made efforts to drain the lake 200 years ago, but their engineering appliances were defective. The present syndicate is attacking the lake from beneath its basin. A tunnel has been cut and a shaft will be made to tap the lake with screens to catch any stones that may be dislodged and rifles of mercury to arrest the gold.

DISEASE KILLING
OFF CHICKENSCholera Said to Have Attacked
Hawaiian Flocks, But May
Be Diarrhoea.

Chicken owners in many parts of the city have recently become alarmed over the death of numbers of their fowls, the cause of which was at first generally believed to be due to chicken cholera. The mortality was noticeable last week when owners in Manoa valley and in Kalihi discovered that their flocks were fast diminishing through some unknown cause. Although the mortality was not so great that it could be called an epidemic, yet it was large enough to cause apprehension.

T. F. Sedgwick, agriculturist of the Hawaii Experiment Station, does not incline to the opinion that the disease is cholera, but diarrhoea. Cholera appears among flocks of chickens more often in the summer time, or during a hot spell, and what is generally termed cholera is upon full investigation ascertained to be only diarrhoea.

"Cholera wipes out whole flocks," said Mr. Sedgwick, yesterday. "Cholera is not any more epidemic in Hawaii than in other countries, and even last summer nearly all the cases were of a sporadic nature, and I don't believe there has yet been an epidemic. 'Chicken cholera' was studied back in 1872 and Pasteur made many experiments. You can inoculate a rabbit and it means death to it, but other animals similarly inoculated are not affected, except to cause a sore, and it would have the same effect on a human being."

"The cause of cholera among chickens is due to bacteria. The reason that it is so contagious is that the waters which they drink probably become contaminated. They become inoculated in many ways, and a break in the skin is sufficient to allow the disease to take hold. Vaccinating has been tried but has not proven successful, as it acts differently in various breeds, and this method of prevention has been done away with."

"The best remedy, and really the only practical way to control the disease, is through the medium of sanitation. The spreading of disinfectants and diluted acid about the houses, and some times also diluted sulphuric acid, has a salutary effect. Cleanliness above all things is the best, and to my mind, if a bird seems to have the disease, rather than try to cure it with drugs, it is best to kill it, and immediately burn it. Hawaii is no more subject to cholera among chickens than any other place."

"If a person intends to raise chickens in one of the valleys, and particularly at a higher altitude than the city, care must be taken when a flock is started about introducing them from other and lower sections. For example, chickens grown around Honolulu, if taken up to a valley like Manoa, would be more subject to cholera than chickens secured from same vicinity in which it is proposed to raise them. Also in valleys where it is very rainy, the houses should be built so that the chickens at night are thoroughly protected from the wind."

Round About the Waterfront.

The schooner Twilight is weather-bound at Eleele. She arrived from Waimea with her foremast head carried away.

No word has yet been received of the gasoline schooner Malolo, which sailed from here last week for Hanalei and Kalihiwai.

The schooner Alice Kimball is said to have left Waimea for Honolulu last Monday, but has not yet been reported. The only arrivals yesterday were the Ventura from the Colonies and the tug Kaena from Pearl Harbor.

The Mauna Loa is slated to sail for Kona and Kailua at 2 a. m. today.

If the weather clears the Mikahala and Waialeale will sail for Kauai ports at 5 p. m. today.

KONA CREDITORS MAY
SAVE THE PLANTATIONWill Meet Again to Discuss Plans for
Raising Money to Take
Off the Crops.Report That the Receiver Will Direct the Dis-
charge of Every Laborer and Keep
Only the caretakers.

Creditors of the Kona Sugar Company are moving with vigor to save the plantation from impending ruin. Meetings were held yesterday and another will take place this morning, which may result in the complete turning over of the affairs of the plantation to another factor than a receiver appointed by the courts, and thus secure the crops now coming on for the benefit of the stockholders.

The committee appointed by the creditors yesterday afternoon will wait upon the steamship company this morning and try to make an arrangement by which the Mauna Loa will not be dispatched for Kona ports until the stockholders and creditors have reached a final conclusion in the matter. To add to the feeling of confidence which has lately been expressed by those at interest in the matter, B. F. Dillingham yesterday took up the matter of the Kona company and saw a number of men in the city, whose relations with business affairs are such that they feel a great interest in financial stability and asked them to help in the salvation of the property.

The activity of the creditors of the company was due to the fact that it became known early in the day that the receiver had signified his intention to write to the manager of the plantation, directing that all the laborers be discharged and the force of American men reduced to a number sufficient only to guard the movable property of the corporation. This letter, it is alleged was mentioned to several of those interested in the plantation, and they at once urged that it be not sent, but there was no decision communicated to them other than the original one, the fact that this is regarded as the very worst thing that could happen to the estate caused the creditors to get together and thus make an endeavor to secure backing sufficient to carry the plantation through.

The meeting of the creditors of the plantation was held in the offices of Kinney, Ballou and McClanahan, and there were present representatives of the bondholders, the Kapilani estate and some of the stockholders of the corporation. The discussion was along the line of keeping the estate going, so that there might be no deterioration in values growing out of discharge and disintegration of the force of laborers. It was stated at the meeting that if the receiver should discharge the men it would mean that they would disappear among the other plantations, and the expense of rehabilitating the plantation in the matter of labor would reach \$50,000. There was a long talk over the affairs which have led to the decision of the receiver to sell, and the decision was unanimous that if the laborers were discharged the plantation would not bring more than a very small sum at a forced sale. After this decision the determination to ask a committee to call upon the steamship people and endeavor to secure time for the bringing together of the creditors, so that there may not be this danger of heavy loss, was reached.

The basis upon which the creditors have moved so far is that there should be an assignment made, the present suit being withdrawn, and the affairs of the plantation placed in the hands of S. M. Damon, of Bishop & Company, as assignee. This was the common gossip of the street during the afternoon, and many of the creditors seem to believe that this could be effected. It was rumored, also, that the Kapilani estate stood ready to act in the event of an attempted pressure upon the part of the officer of the court to sell the estate without doing any more to save some of the growing crop for the benefit of the plantation stockholders.

The estate owns some 400 acres of the lands embraced in the plantation, and the lease which has been entered into by the estate gives it certain powers, which are said to be sufficient to cause trouble in the event of an attempted sale. The contract contains a clause which sets forth the reservation of the lessors, that the lessee may not transfer the lands to another without the consent of the owners. Under this clause it is said there could be a veto put upon any transfer of the title to the leases which comprise a large part of the best lands of the plantation, and it is further alleged that the attorneys of the Kapilani estate have been ready for some time to inaugurate proceedings to stop any sale which might be made to include these lands.

B. F. Dillingham, when he heard of the lengths to which the receivership had gone, at once went out to see what could be done. He said that his firm had all the business he wished to undertake at this time, but he gave his energies to an endeavor to interest some of the money men of the city in the plantation. Mr. Dillingham said that it would never do to permit the impression to gain currency in San Francisco that local sugar properties were in any way a speculation. The men there who had taken up the plantation issues believed in them, but their confidence might be shattered if they became convinced that there was any lack of stability or any intent on the part of courts to take summary steps in such proceedings. He made the offer to some of the men interested that he would be one of the twenty to subscribe to the \$200,000 fund needed to carry on the work of the plantation and would endeavor in every way to work for the success of the estate.

Mr. S. M. Damon had not looked into this feature fully, owing to the presence of friends on the Ventura, and would not discuss the plan. Speaking generally he thought complete control of the affairs of the estate must pass into the hands of some one before its working could be hoped to be made successful. In the event of an assignment a minority stockholder might make trouble for the assignee. The only way, in his opinion, was to have the plantation put so that there might be no changes in the administration; that the man sending in his money could depend upon the control of his investment.

Mr. J. M. McChesney said after the meeting of the creditors that he was at a loss to understand the moves of the receiver, as there could be no doubt of the deterioration of the plantation once it lost its laborers. He said there was a plenty of provisions to be had upon receiver's certificates, and he thought the receiver might very well have tried further before he went to the extreme of disintegrating the force of laborers, to recover which would cost any successor to the present corporation a large sum.

Among the heavy stockholders of the plantation is a Mr. Scott, of Kona, who is in close touch with the estate. He has said frequently since coming up last week, that he thought the planters of the cane would be satisfied with low wages right along, and that in his opinion the expenditure of \$2,500 a week would mean the harvesting of the crop of the plantation. He said further that the contracts for the growing of cane in the event of any one taking over the proposition could readily be changed to suit, and there might be change to meet the views of the agent.

Should the plantation fail to recover there would be heavy losses out of the investment of something like \$800,000, and some of these would fall where it would be a great hardship, too. One widow has her all invested, and it reaches into the five-figure size, while there are a number of men who have no recuperative powers, and the coming of any troubles will break them. There are said to be many storekeepers who have carried the Kona warrants,

and who would not be able to weather the storm of depression which would follow a serious collapse in the stock.

The meeting of creditors this morning will show what may be expected, and if there is any change it will be grasped.

Judge Humphreys made the following order yesterday in the Kona Sugar Company case:

It is hereby ordered that the parties at interest herein be and they are hereby directed to appear before me on Friday, the 5th day of March, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m., and show cause why this cause should not be down for hearing on bill, answer and such testimony as may be properly adduced.

A. S. HUMPHREYS, First Judge.

Trial Delayed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—It has been announced that, owing to an unavoidable delay, the new Pacific Mail steamer Korea, Captain Seabury, at Newport News, Va., will not be given her trial trip at sea until about March 15, instead of the first of the month. Soon after the trial the Korea will sail for this port to take her place on the Oriental route.

DEMOCRATS
NAME WILDERA Small Body of the Party
Meet for the Pur-
pose.

Charles T. Wilder was nominated unanimously by something like a score of democrats at the old headquarters of the party last evening, to make the race for the vacant seat in the legislature.

The meeting was the result of a call sent out by Chairman Johnson of the Fourth District, and no sooner had the chairman, Col. McCarthy, called the meeting to order than James Simms began a protest, saying that it was not yet time to act in advance of the other parties. After the selection of L. D. Timmons as secretary, there was another round fought, but it was bloodless.

Comrade Fred Terrill in a speech in which he said the other parties would surely nominate, and that the democrats should not be backward, named Charles T. Wilder for the place. There was a round of applause, which came principally from the old timers who have known Mr. Wilder for many years.

C. J. McCarthy said that it took great devotion to undertake such a task as to run in a republican stronghold, when there is little gain should the seat be won; the fact that there is a democrat who would spend much money and time was a matter for congratulation. The party must be held together, and this was the way to do it.

The nomination was made unanimously, and then the convention wanted to adjourn. But Committeeman Johnson thought there was an informality, the collection of cash to pay the necessary expense of filing the papers of the candidate. This task was placed on L. D. Timmons, the secretary, and the meeting adjourned.

THE DEATH OF MACFARLANE.

Something About His Widowed
Bride and Their Courtship.

San Francisco Town Talk has the following:

The death of Mr. Macfarlane in Chicago must have been a frightful shock to his young bride, who was so far from her kin and kin. From the beginning of their courtship fate had been unkind to Miss Ballinger and her fiancé. Flora Ballinger, although a young and very pretty girl, had never been sated with life's honey. Of good family, she had to shoulder with the miscellaneous lot of bread winners who shoo the wolf from the door only by tireless energy. Miss Ballinger was an expert stenographer, and it was while engaged in that capacity at the California Hotel that she first met Mr. Macfarlane. He offered her a better position in his bank at Honolulu, and as she has an invalid mother to support the offer was accepted. Mr. Macfarlane soon discovered that he took more than a platonic interest in his clever, pretty stenographer, and promptly declared his feelings. Although years older than Miss Ballinger, he proved an ardent wooer, and soon won her consent. She left at once for San Francisco, showered with congratulations at winning the catch of Honolulu. An order for a beautiful trousseau was hurried through and an early marriage was expected.

But that was a year ago, and the wedding bells only chimed for them last month. Rasping, tedious delays prevented Mr. Macfarlane leaving his business interests, and month after month his fiancée waited his coming. Mr. Macfarlane wanted to spend the honeymoon abroad and he would not come until he could snatch the necessary six months from his business. So a year went by and at last they were married, and never a couple's future seemed to stretch more rose-colored. But they found the end of the rainbow in Chicago, and instead of the fairy's pot of gold there was a cup of misery. Mr. Macfarlane was reputed very rich, but it is not known whether his affairs were straightened out and a will made.

About midnight Diamond Head reported the Sonoma off port. The Advertiser sent out a launch, but the waves were so high and the weather so bad that Young Brothers refused to go out to where the ship was lying off and on. The Sonoma brings two days' later news.

The gasoline schooner Eclipse arrived from Maui and Kona late on Tuesday afternoon.

The Eclipse towed the schooner Mol Wahine to shelter along the Kona coast.

The schooners Lady and Mohikana are still tied up in port.

PLAN NEW
OFFICIALSThe First National
Is to Have a
Change.RESIGNATION OF
CASHIER ASKEDP. N. Lilienthal Said to Have Made
Demand—President Brown
Would Not Agree.

When the First National Bank meeting takes place Saturday there will be a sensation, if the gossip of the street may be taken into account. The reports now current are that there will be a complete change in the officials of the bank. Among the names mentioned as probable successors to President Cecil Brown are J. Alfred Magoon, Fred Wundenberg and J. O. Carter. For the place of the cashier, Mr. Somers, who was engaged in the same position at Juneau, and who has been here here for some time looking over the ground, is slated.

The gossip, which has it that there will be a new deal among the officers, puts it, too, that the change is the result of the action of P. N. Lilienthal while here. It is said that he demanded the resignation of Cashier Cooper. That official promptly refused to accede to the demand. President Brown backed up the cashier in his refusal, as did others of the directorate.

This was followed by a demand that if the San Francisco capitalists wanted to name the officials of the bank, to the exclusion of the old heads, they must purchase the stock of the local people. There was an offer made for the stock of Brown and Cooper, but all the local holdings, to the exclusion of those of the Campbell estate, were included in the offer of sale, and there would be no cutting up of the block, which, it is said further, amounts to something like 2,000 shares.

The San Francisco people did not wish to purchase, and there the matter rested. Large offers have been made for stock, the control being in demand. Orders were placed for blocks of the stock, and some of the brokers with San Francisco connections, have had orders in at the Coast, and at one time it was declared that a block sufficient to give control of the enterprise to the present officials of the institution, had been secured there.

The status of affairs is said to be that the proxies of the Mainland holders of the stock will control the election, although this is denied by some friends of the officials. At the annual meeting, January 14th, there was a ruling that proxies which came from San Francisco and New York did not have internal revenue stamps affixed, and that this invalidated them. The repeal of portions of the war revenue bill had done away with this feature of the act of 1898, and when this was discovered there was a call issued for the meeting which will be held on Saturday.

There has been much concern among business men as to the result of the contest which has been going on, and the outcome is to be watched with interest.

SONOMA
OFF PORT

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